NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1899, -SIXTEEN PAGES.

DEWEY WANTS THE OREGON. ASKS THAT SHE BE SENT TO MANILA FOR "FOLITICAL REASONS."

HIS MEANING NOT CLEAR TO WASHINGTON

OFFICIALS-IDEA OF INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS NOT ENTER-TAINED BY THE ADMIN-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Peb. 24.-When Secretary Long ent to the Cabinet meeting at the White House this morning he took with him the translation of a cipher cable dispatch from Admiral Dewey agon as possibly the most interesting and iminications to the Government mand of the Asiatic Squadron about

Manila, February 24.

spear ago. This translation was as follows:

When this was read in the Cabinet meeting it caused more or less asionishment and some sessed vessels of this character superior in minose waters and its unmistakable indication gat this Government proposed by a show of assesual force at Manila Harbor to emphasize decision to retain permanent possession of the Philippines under any circumstances.

The members of the Cabinet, so they said, were all of the opinion that Admiral Dewey's "nolitical reasons" had no reference to any apprehension on his part of possible international complications growing out of the aggravating ashore, and none of them showed a disposition to manifest any particular concern ver the suggestion that possibly the Admiral had already discovered growing signs of eventnal foreign intervention to assist in ending the disorder and the destruction of private property belonging to European residents in the Philipines. This view was generally supported in

the Cabinet could be discovered in either of the nilitary services. Naval officers who were fa- | years ago. The distribution among the ships is miliar with the fact that Admiral Dewey was aware that the Oregon had left Callao on January il under orders to join him think he would not have exhibited his impatience in such a remarkable dispatch as he sent this morning if he were not deeply in earnest and in the possessio of knowledge which formed him to realize the urgent necessity of having the finest battle-ship in the American Navy on the spot as speedily as

ARMY OFFICERS INTERESTED.

The interest aroused in the Army by the mes sage was strangely enough, fully as active as that manifested by the Navy, and was more notable, because up to this time Army officers have assumed to minimize the importance of Totals there is much more detailed daily information from General Otis regarding affairs at Manila and other points at which troops have been landed than there is in other Government depariments, and apparently much more than has been made public. The foreign consuls in Manila and other allen residents there are officers in the harbor, and if complaints against the destruction by fire of foreigners' property lare been accompanied by intimations that unss the American troops can afford sufficient protection these consuls or others will feel compiled to ask the naval representatives of their who would be informed quickly and fully of the facts, while Admiral Dewey, if he followed the If be expect of to go extensively into details in table dispatones to the Navy Department.

In fact, brevity and pointedness have been among the chief characteristics of Admiral Dewey's disparches, from the date of that which amounced the result of the battle of Manila May 1 to the two which were received from Torktown arrived. Charleston and Petrel Culsing around the Phillippine Islands, Affairs more quiet," the last one being condensed into fix tipher words. All Dewey's reports comblied in the last twelve months would scarcely compare in the number of words with any of

of the recent dispatches from hich it has been deemed inadnterests are predominant to a land near Manila than those we the United States, have ex-micable and even helpful atti-the case of the railroad own-less has suffered more from the

other enterprise in the islands. THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S VIEW:

forega Government to file any claims for peculary remuneration for the property of their

cuntary remuneration for the property of their citizens destroyed in the fires and fighting at either Manila or fiolio. In any event international law is nearly as well established on this subject as the statutes, and if it can be shown, as officials in Washington do not doubt, that the American forces during the disturbances did everything to protect foreign interests for pressing either a claim for damages or a fight to intervene.

A prominent naval officer of high rank thought oday that Dewey should be asked for some latter particulars, and intimated that it would evanually be found on the one hand that more has known to the Government than was published. He had a conviction that Dewey had used the word "political" advisedly after rejecting the term "moral effect," which in the Navy dispatch, it was like Sigshee's request when the Maine was destroyed, that "public opinion than was destroyed, that "public opinion than he might have spoken of "military reasons".

The feeling in this city is much improved to day and business generally has been resumed. Excellent order is maintained by General Hughes's police force, which is universally commended. All duties on importations of fresh fruit, vegetables and meats have been temporarily suspended. Orders have been issued to enforce the provisional customs tariff at Holio, and the following officers have been appointed to conduct the civil affairs there:

Major THEODORE STOMBERG Treasurer
Major THEODO cause for apprehension of attempted interven-tion he might have spoken of "military reasons" which required the Oregon's presence "at once" it is positively known here that no military rea-son exists to-day for increasing the strength of the Aslatic Squadron by the addition of a bat-tle-ship, which would at all compare with the the Arlatic Squadron by the addition of a bat-tle-ship, which would at all compare with the strictly military considerations demanding more battle-ships in commission on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and the naval strategists are continually lamenting the excessive deliber-ation of Congress in providing for the armor and other essentials of the Kearsarge, the Ken-sucky, the Illinois, the Alabama and the Wis-

for military reasons, if he foresaw in the immediate future a complication between the United States and a European Power, this offi-cer thought Dewey would be the first to recognize the imperative necessity for the presence of all the American battle-ships in a single fleet in the Atlantic Ocean. Under those circum-stances no European fleet dared start for the Stances he European heet dated state to the Pacific any more than Camara's fleet did last summer, when Commodore Watson gathered a squadron to take across the Atlantic.

TO BE SENT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

There will be no avoidable delay in the deshe would have been ready to continue her royage to Guam and Manila, leaving the Ha-walian Islands about the 20th inst. For such a voyage, however, the attendance of colliers is a voyage, however, the attenuance of comers is indispensable, and, unfortunately, the coilier Scindia, which accompanied the Oregon around the Horn, reached Honolulu in such a disabled condition that it was decided to make only enough repairs to enable her to get back to San Prancisco for extensive overhauling, including practically new boilers.

The distilling ship Iris, which also acted as

The distilling ship Iris, which also acted as consort to the peerless battle-ship, was also parially disabled during the run from Callao to dawaii, but repairs were at once undertaken in her bollers in order that she could be utilized as a collier for the Oregon between Honolulu and Guam. When the mall steamer left Honolulu on the 15th inst. It was thought the Iris would be at least twenty days in getting ready.

Washington heduled to sail from San Francisco on March scheduled to sail from San Francisco on March I, but fortunately the Roanoke, which was the fastest vessel in the Alaskan trade, has been chartered by the Army for a trip to Manila before the Klondike season opens, and she is loaded and ready to proceed on her voyage, stopping at Honolulu for coal. The Roanoke will leave San Francisco on Sunday and will carry to Captain Barker of the Oregon Dewey's request for more haste.

The Oregon was twenty-five days making the five-thousand-knot run from Callao to Hono-five-thousand-knot run from Callao to Hono-

ave-thousand-knot run from Callao to Honohve-thousand-knot run from Callao to Hono-lulu, including two days consumed in coaling at Galapagos. From Honolulu to Manila the steaming distance is forty-four hundred knots, of which the longest stretch is that of thirty-two hundred between Honolulu and Guam. It is therefore calculated that A'miral Dewey's wish will scarcely be gratified before March 20 unless the Oregon makes one of her famous bursts of speed.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S FORCE.

TWENTY-TWO SHIPS AND OVER FOUR

THOUSAND MEN UNDER HIS ORDERS. Dewey's force measured in men is shown in an Instructive statement prepared at the Navy Department to-day from the latest official records for The Tribune. It appears that twenty-two vessels are now subject to his orders, although two of these are as far away as Suez, but hurrying toward him day and night. This force consists of over four thousand men, which is half as large as that of the entire Navy a few

8	as follows:			
1	Vessels. O Baltimore Bennington Boston Burfaio	19	Men. 275 168 287 230	Marines. 36 18 33 25
2	Cailao Castine Charleston Concord Congos Don Juan de Austria.	11 20 13 10 10	180 250 163 40	12 26 18
	Helela Isla de Laizon Lia de Cuba Manila Menadnock Monocacy	10 11 26	129 56 175 129	18
8 8	Manterey Olympia Petre! Princeton Yorktown Solace	19 34 16 11 14	187 877 112 114 163 125	36 12 18 27
6		-		1200

The Oregon will add 32 officers, 402 men and 60 marines, and the Iris 5 officers and 93 men. The Buffalo took out several hundred, but these do not affect the total, as her passengers were to replace men whose terms of enlistment had

QUIET RESTORED IN MANILA.

SKIRMISHING CONTINUED OUTSIDE THE CITY-HEADQUARTERS HAD TO

Manila, Feb. 24 .- Owing to the wholesale arrests of all suspected Filipinos yesterday and the clearance of the strests at 7 o'clock last night, the threatened renewal of the scenes of the previous night did not occur. With the exception of a few shots fired in the neighborhood of the penitentlary the city was as quiet as

Outside Manila the rebels were active. Near Caloocan the brigade commanded by General Harrison Gray Otls had several lively skirmishes with the rebels. At daylight the enemy was

The enemy's sharpshooters were particularly busy in this locality all day long. Special atthe railroad, and the improvement of the renel | Spanish r.bbons were also displayed, and one and cl merksmanship was noticeable. The rebels fired volleys at the battery, their bullets frequently, skiroming the tops of the sandbags. A lleutenant of the 20th Kansas and three other men were slightly wounded. A man was killed in the trenches to-day.

The rebel battery has not been used since shell from the United States double-turreted Monadnock exploded over it yesterday.

The enemy's fire was so hot last night in the vicinity of the Higgins house, that the headquarters was moved to a church four hundred yards inside the line.

A few small fires have destroyed native shacks in various parts of the city.

The 20th Infantry is being disembarked from At the State Department it is unequivocally the United States transport Scandia. The regi-Asserted that up to this moment there has been ment will be encamped temporarily on the to infinition of a purpose on the part of any water-front, at the former quarters of the Ten-

The feeling in this city is much improved to-

OF THE FILIPINO JUNTA

Hong Kong, Feb. 24.—The Filipino Junta in Hong Kong publishes a venomous anti-American tirade, in part to the following effect:

"Chaos and pandemonium reign at Manila, trade is paralyzed, and provisions are at famine prices. The American officers are afraid to exercise authority over the recalcitrant soldiers. While fighting is in progress, both military and

Continued on third page.

CUBAN HONOR SATISFIED. MAY EXPLAIN CROKER'S WAR.

ENTERS HAVANA.

SURGENT LEADER-MANY TAKE PART IN PROCESSION.

Havana, Feb. 24.-Cuban patriotism is satisfied. The insurgent soldiers have marched General Gomez has been received with military honors by the American military commanders. Surrounded by them he watched 2,500 of his soldiers defile in the Plaza of Arms past the view Gomez went to Vedado, which is General Brooke's headquarters, paid his respects and conferred with him regarding the disbandment

ing, and will help the dishandment. Expresversal. The events of the day were creditable to the Cubans, and were also significant in the lack of resentment toward the Spanish classes. It was not a day of rejolding for Spaniards, yet they could not fail to be gratified at the care taken to avoid wounding their susceptibilities.

as this was the fourth anniversary of the behero. He entered the city from the suburbs of Marianao, and was escorted through the principal streets, past the Central Park and to the Palace. Various Cuban patriotic societies preheaded by the American cavalry band, which was heartly cheered. American staff officers also formed part of the bodyguard. Gomez rode his favorite horse. He wore a brown cavalry hat, and carried a small Cuban flag in his right hand. He peered out from his glasses on either side as he acknowledged the cheers. His last larity. It seemed to partake more of gratitude scenes were tropical in their emotional effusive-The climax was reached when Gomez arrived at the Palace, and was received by General Ludiow and other American commanders. GOOD FEELING TOWARD AMERICA.

Stars and Stripes were seen everywhere. They floated over buildings along with the Cuban emblem, were interwoven in the triumphal

Hymn of Bayamo," was played the people were delirious, but they also went wild over "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Dixle." Boys from an orphan asylum were paraded by an instruccans" and "Cuba for the Cubans."

Several Dominican flags were carried out of empliment to General Gomez. Three Cuban flags, solled and torn, were carried by Cuban soldiers, and one, which was said to have been Maceo's, stirred the deepest emotions.

RECEPTION OF CUBAN TROOPS.

evidences of popular feeling than might have been anticipated from the desire which had been expressed to have them parade with their arms. The ovation which might have been given to Some of their officers were heartily cheered, but the mass of the insurgent troops received no special recognition. These fourths of them were asked yesterday what further action, if them two months ago, to-day went to Gomez. special recognition. Three-fourths of them were any, the Board would take in relation to the black cavalry who had cardines of an old patblack cavalry, who had carbines of an old pattern, and infantry Mausers, Remingtons and Springfields. Nothing in the appearance or bearing of these Cuban soldiers was menacing

bearing of these Cuban soldiers was menacing to the future peace of the island.

The incident which attracted the most attention in the celebration was the blending of the American, Cuban and Spanish flags. These three flags were surmounted by an emblematic beaner, with the motto, "Peace, Harmony and Union." No unfriendly demonstration met this suggestion. It was received in respectful silence at some places, and at others was cheered. Spanish ribbons were also displayed, and one will be civilian solution. squad of men marching among the civilian societies was pointed out as composed of Peninsulars, or Spanlards. Many of the banners bore

first one was symbolical of the reconcentration desolated. The accord symbolized the dawn of peaceful industry and the restoration of rural prosperity. It evoked enthusiastic. To Americans the representation of Latin customs was both unique and interesting, though these were without special significance. Most of them were surprised to see well-dressed and cultured women walking with the various patriotic societies. A score of women past saventy

BETTER FEELING SHOWN.

No disorder occurred, and the absence of rancor toward the Spanish classes is causing favorable comment. These, while quiet, are not as home. The charges at that time were preferred by sulien as on January 1, when the American occupation began. They are pleased at the consideration shown to their feelings.

The Spanish newspapers to-day tell Gomez that they cannot greet him as either victor or liberator, because the Americans are the reni conquerors, and Cuba is not liberated, but they are grateful for his influence in establishing peace and concord, and promise their adhesion in helping him to get rid of the conquerors. American officials are not concerned over these utterances. They are gratified at the sentiment of friendliness among the Cubans which the celebration has developed. They do not misinterpret this as an encouragement to annexation, but they will take advantage of the good feeling to press the Cubans to co-operate in disbanding the troops and resuming peaceful pursuits. Other feasts in honor of Gomez will be given, but they are chiefly of private character. To-day's celebration satisfies the mass of the people, and propares them for serious af-

GOMEZ, ESCORTED BY HIS TROOPS, NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN HIS COMPANY AND MANHATTAN.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME TO THE IN. REPORT THAT HE WANTED TO HANG COMPRESSED-AIR CONDUITS ON THE STRUCTURE, AND THE ELEVATED

COMPANY REFUSED TO AC-CEDE TO THE PROPOSAL.

through Havana streets bearing their arms, and between the Tammany organization, as reprehattan Railway Company was a revelation about certain business negotiations that were palace. He watched these soldiers from the bal- company and the compressed air company, in troops saluted the American troops, and Cap- taken an active hand in the promotion of the tain-General Castellanes formally yielded the compressed air company, with a view to the Spanish sovereignty. After witnessing the re- economical distribution of compressed air for commercial purposes, that is to say, its employmotive uses, requested of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company the right for one hun-That is the most important affair, now that dred years to hang upon its structures in the tion, it is said, on the ground that it could not pose, that public opinion would condemn it, and that the danger of air under a pressure of two thousand pounds to the square inch was not for present, at least sufficiently understood. The refusal to accede to this demand, it is alleged, brought on Tammany's "holy war" against the Manhattan.

This is the statement as it was made yesterday. It was further intimated that in connection with the privilege of hanging its pipes or conduits upon the elevated structure Mr. Croker ceded in the march. Gomez's coming was said that the elevated company would have the compressed-air power right at hand then, and | at 2:30 p. m. could utilize it, and suggested an arrangement

When Mr. Croker was asked about the report yesterday he seemed much nettled that the story of the negotiations had become public property. He admitted that such negotiations had been under way between lawyers represent-

the report of the Health Board was made public the Manhattan company broke off negotiations. to see the counsel of the companies. I knew of the sentiments of the people. The nothing about the report of the Health Board Americans remarked with satisfaction that the until it was made public, and the Manhattan company was the party which broke off the negotiations." He would say no more,

Julien T. Davies, of counsel for the elevated when seen yesterday declined to say any thing about the matter Ex-Julge Van Wyck,

sembly, requiring the elevated railroad to put

pany to be heard thereon.
ALFRED M. DOWNES, Secretary.

Later in the day the Mayor received the ordinances from City Clerk Scully. He decided to hold the hearing on Wednesday, March 1, at 10:30 o'clock, and sent Mr. Skitt another note, advising him of the fact. All persons desirous of arguing either for or against the signing of the ordinances will be allowed to present their

MAY APPLY TO THE CENTRAL.

It is said that the New-York Central may be aftitles such as "Peace and Concord" and "Now
We Struggle for Peaceful industry."

SYMBOLICAL FLOATS.

It is said that the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx to place drip-pans under their structures, run trains on five-minute headway and make other run trains on five-minute headway and make other run trains on five-minute headway and existing the same elevated structure. solid steel structure, through which oil and water solid steel structure, through which oil and water cannot drip, it is believed the road may be excepted from the drip-pan provision of the ordinance. As for the five-minute-headway clause, an official of the road said last night that there was not a period in the day of five minutes' duration when trains were not run over the elevated structure. A clear interpretation of the ordinance will be secured by the railway officials, and they feel that as the ordinance was not aimed at them they can get an amendment excepting them. If necessary,

MORE TROUBLE IN THE SIXTY-VINTH.

CHARGES AGAINST COLONEL DUFFY FORWARDED

The trouble in the Sith Regiment, which broke out at Huntsville, Ala., while the regiment was in camp there, and took the form of charges against "olonel Edward Duffy, has broken out again nearer gated by the brigade commander, but no action The same officers have now formulated similar

charges, reiterating what they said at Huntsville, and last night these charges were forwarded to General George Moore Smith, the commanding officer of the Fifth Brigade. Under the regulations General Smith will probably make an investigation, and, if the case warrants, will forward the papers with his indorsement to General Roe. In any case, it seems highly probable that the temporary peace in the fighting 68th has been broken, and a hot time may be looked for in the armory with the fish-market annex.

DR. WILLARD AVERY HEACOCK DEAD. Dr. Willard Avery Heacock died yesterday at his home, No. 200 West One-hundred-and-thirteenth-st. He was a member of the Society of Medical Juris-

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MR. KIPLING'S CONDITION.

BELIEVED TO BE MORE SERIOUS THAN DOCTORS ADMIT.

THE LEFT LUNG NOW INVOLVED IN THE INFLAM-MATION - THREE BULLETINS ISSUED

YESTERDAY.

It is to be feared that the condition of Rudyard Kipling, who is at the Hotel Grenoble Seventh-ave, and Fifty-sixth-st., suffering from inflammation of the lungs, is a good deal more serious than his physicians have admitted. This is the only construction that can be placed on Janeway. The bulletins issued yesterday were not reassuring. It was not specifically stated that Mr. Kipling was worse, but the bulletins were issued more frequently than before, and it was admitted early in the day that the patient's

Mr. Kipling passed Thursday night comfortwas over Dr. Janeway returned to his promising to be at the hotel again o'clock in the morning, while Dr. Thursday he rented apartments in the taking Room No. 17, which is as near as case a sudden change occurred. This is an additional evidence that Mr. Kipling's condition | was more serious than the doctors admitted.

Dr. Dunham was not called in the night, but he was at his patient's bedside at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. He made a superficial examination and pronounced Mr. Kipling's condition to be about the same. When, on Dr. Janeway's arrival at 8 o'clock, however, a thorough examination was made, it was found that the left lung was also affected, and at 9 o'clock this bulletin was issued:

Nine a. m.—Mr. Kipling passed a comfortable night. The lower part of his left lung is now somewhat involved, but his general condition is not worse. Another bulletin will be issued at 2:30 p. m. E. G. JANEWAY.

THEODORE DUNHAM.

Even at that early hour there had been an enormous number of inquiries at the hotel, and many persons had collected in the corridors waiting for the bulletin. It was evident that most of those who saw the physicians' statement believed that Mr. Kipling must be worse. The announcement that there would be another ing the compressed air company and the law- bulletin at 2:30 o'clock second specially omyers representing the Manhattan company. He inous, as no bulletin was issued on Thursday said that these negotiations were broken off afternoon. When the afternoon bulletin apwhen the report of the Health Board was made | peared nothing further was to be gathered from it. It was as follows:

"This matter was in the hands of the counsel Three p. m.—There has been no material change in Mr. Kipling's condition since morn-the two companies," said Mr. Croker. "When change in Mr. Kipling's condition since morn-the two companies," said Mr. Croker. "When change in Mr. Kipling's condition since morn-the two companies," said Mr. Croker. "When change in Mr. Kipling's condition since morn-the two companies," said Mr. Croker. "When change in Mr. Kipling's condition since morn-the two companies," said Mr. Croker. "When change in Mr. Kipling's condition since morn-the two companies," said Mr. Croker. "When change in Mr. Kipling's condition since morn-the two companies," said Mr. Croker. "When change in Mr. Kipling's condition since morn-the two companies," said Mr. Croker. "When change in Mr. Kipling's condition since morn-the two companies," said Mr. Croker. "When change in Mr. Kipling's condition since morn-the two companies," said Mr. Croker. "When change in Mr. Kipling's condition since morn-the two companies," said Mr. Croker. "When change in Mr. Kipling's condition since morn-the two companies," said Mr. Croker. "When change in Mr. Kipling's condition since morn-the two companies," said Mr. Croker. "When change in Mr. Kipling's condition since morn-the two companies," said Mr. Croker. "When change in Mr. Kipling's condition since morn-the two companies and the THEODORE DUNHAM.

Dr. Dunham declared at this time that the bulletin accurately described the state of affairs. Later on Mr. Kipling was declared to be exceed one for every four thousand enlisted resting easy. It had been expected that a third bulletin would be issued in the evening, but none appeared, and this was taken to mean that there had been, at any rate, no marked | that

wickly the doctors will have two on their nands, instead of one. Mrs. Cipling has stendily refused to leave her husof the following letter, addressed to Vice-Presi- rest, and she is said to be showing in a marked dent Skitt of the Manhattan Railway Company, way the effects of the strain. There are now two trained nurses in attendance, instead of shall consist of three major-generals, six briganances which have passed the Municipal As- one, but the fact that the patient is in the best | dier-generals, ten regiments of cavalry, seven drip-pans under its structures and to run its termination to stay with him. Mr. Kipling has

> ing that both he and Dr. Janeway expect the crisis to-day. It is probable that there will be | private. a marked change for the better or worse then. What is feared is that the illness may develop into acute pneumonia, and both the physicians complications which threaten.

A personal friend of Mr. Kipling, who called at the hotel yesterday, told a Tribune reporter that the author's illness seemed peculiarly dethat the author's filness seemed peculiarly deplorable at the present time, because his visit
to this country was the first holiday that he
had allowed himself for a long period. While
he was in England, it was added. Mr. Kipling
saw few friends, and accepted no invitations,
because of his work. Since he arrived in NewYork he had gone out more than he was ever
known to do before, and he looked upon his
visit to America as a vacation after finishing his
last book and before beginning the next.

The following builetin was issued at 10:30
p. m.:

The following bulletin was least to p. m.:

p. m.:

"Mr. Kipling, owing to added inflammation and a continuation of the disease is a little weaker, but otherwice as at last bulletin.

"E. G. JANEWAY.

"THEODORIE DUNHAM."

"THEODORIE DUNHAM."

Dr. Janeway and Dr. Dunham were with the patient for an hour and a half before issuing the last bulletin. Soon after it was posted, Dr. Janeway came downstairs. He was asked if he could not add to the bulletin, but said he did not wish to say anything more. not wish to say anything more.
"Is the case likely to prove fatal, doctor?"

"The progress of the disease is less rapid than in a fatal case," was all the doctor would say.

----NEWSPAPER OFFICES ON FIRE.

FLAMES BREAK OUT IN TWO MINNEAPO-LIS BUILDINGS.

Minneapolis, Feb. 24.—"The Tribune" building caught fire at 10:30 to-night in the job printing rooms, on the third floor, and will probably be totally destroyed, with the Century Building.

adjoining. "The Journal-Times" building is also on fire but will probably be saved. It is thought all the employes in "The Tribune" building es-

caped.
At 11:30, Benz's wholesale liquor establishment across the alley from "The Tribune" building, is burning flercely, with occasional explosions threatening the whole newspaper row. S. E. Oisen & Co.'s large department store, across the alley on the south side of "The Tribune" building, is in great danger. The fire in "The Journal" building is under control so "The Journal" building is under control so

GENERAL DE ROCHEBOUET DEAD.

Paris, Feb. 24.—General Gastan Grimsudet de Rochebouet, who was Premier and Minister of War under Marshal MacMahon, second President of the Third Republic of France, died to-day in his eighty-sixth year.

SEALERS LOSE THEIR LIVES. St. Johns, N. F., Feb. 24.-The first of the annual

sealing disasters occurred yesterday, when a boat from the scaling steamer Pelican, at Trinity Bay, out seal-hunting, was driven off by contrary winds and exposed to the storm all night. Of the six men in the boat, two perished, and the four others were dangerously frostbitten.

CAPTAIN WASHED OVERBOARD. Queenstown, Feb. 24.-The British bark Gogo-

burn, which sailed in command of Captain Climo from Toccpilla on November 5 last for Hamburg, has arrived here, and reported that the captain was washed overboard and lost on February 13 in heavy weather off the Azores.

PRICE THREE CENTS. NEW ARMY BILL REPORTED.

THE COMPROMISE MEASURE INTRO-DUCED IN THE SENATE.

AGREEMENT REACHED IN THE MILITARE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE-NEED OF A LARGE FORCE IN THE PHILIP-

PINES DISCUSSED. Washington, Feb. 24.-Just before the Senate adjourned this evening Mr. Hawley, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, reported the compromise bill for the reorganization of the "This measure," he said, "has been side of Dr. Dunham, and the frequent and long agreed to in committee with great unanimity, and with the hearty belief that it will pass the

Senate." The Hull-Hawley bill was then recommitted, and an agreement was reached that the Senate meet at 11 a. m. to-morrow.

The bill had been framed at the War Department last night by the officials of that Department and a number of Senators, and was under consideration by the Senate Committee and its formulation of the compromise was placed in the Military Committee, on behalf of the Republican Senators, and of Senator Cockrell, in the interest of the Democrats. They met at 10 o'clock to-day, and continued constantly in ses-Colonel Carter, of the Army, sat with his family, in order to be within easy reach in them for the purpose of supplying technical information. The sub-committee had it in charge until 4:30 o'clock, when the full committee met. The committee made a number of changes, and after sitting two hours reported the bill to the

PROVISIONS OF THE COMPROMISE.

The bill as reported differs in many details from the bill read in the House to-day by Mr. Hull, but the general framework is the same. In the new bill one section covers the entire Increase of the Army, and it reads as follows:

That to meet the present exigencies of the military service the President is hereby authorized to maintain the Regular Army at a strength of not exceeding 65,000 enlisted men, to be distributed among the several branches of the service according to the needs of each, and raise a force of not more than 35,000 volunteer infantry as he pury determine from the country at large force of not more than 35,000 volunteer infantry, as he may determine, from the country at large under general law, or from the localities where their services may be required with regard to citizenship or educational qualifications, and to form the same into not more than thirty regiments organized as infantry regiments of war strength in the Regular Army: Provided, further, that each regiment shall have one surgeon, with the rank of major; two assistant surgeons, one of whom shall have the rank of captain and one of whom shall have the rank of captain and one that of first lieutenant, and three hospital stewards: Provided, that such increase in the Regular and volunteer force shall service only during the necessity t service only during the necessity therefor and not later than July 1, 1901.

The allotment of major and brigadier generals

tinue in service or to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, brigadier-generals of volunteers, who, including the brigamen actually in service, and major-generals of volunteers, who, including the major-generals of the Regular Army, shall not exceed one for twelve thousand enlisted men: Provided, every twelve thousand enlisted men. Provided, that Regular Army officers continued or appointed as general officers or as field or staff officers of volunteers under the provisions of this act shall not vacate their Regular Army compassions. And provided further, that no general officer appointed under the provisions of this section shall be continued in service as such to see the provisions of the section shall be continued in service as such three of the provisions of the service as such three of the service as such that the service are serviced as such that the service are serviced to the service as such that the service are serviced to the service as such that the service are serviced to the service as such that the service are serviced to the servi beyond July 1, 1901.

THE REGULAR ORGANIZATION. Section I provides that the Regular Army possible hands does not alter Mrs. Kipling's de- regiments of artillery and twenty-five regiments of infantry. In the cavalry organization each ons almost all the time. Indeed, one regiment consists of twelve troops organized into three squadrons of four troops each. Wednesday and Thursday. But yesterday no visitors were allowed in his room, and the doctors even forbade those attending to him to tell him the names of those who called. This is a still further evidence, if any were needed, of his critical condition.

Dr. Dunham told a Tribune reporter last evening that both he and Dr. Janeway expect the infantry company "a minimum of forty-eight

formation.

The Adjutant-General's and Inspector-General's departments are to consist of the number of officers now in those departments respectively, with a provision that captains of the line who have shown marked aptitude in the command of troops shall be entitled to compete for staff appointments.

The Serate amendment to the Hull-Hawley

staif appointments.

The Senate amendment to the Hull-Hawley bill increasing the number of cadets to the extent of one hundred is retained. The Judge-Advocate's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Medical, Pay, Ordnance, Engineering and Signat Corps departments shall consist of the officers and enlisted men now provided by law. A proviso makes the battailon of engineers a part of the line and allows retired officers to be assigned to active command. The present chief of the Record and Pension Office is made a brigadlergeneral, the subsequent chief to be a colonel.

The provision of law authorizing the assignment of officers of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence departments with increased rank and

sistence departments with increased rank and the continuance in service of certain volunteer officers of those departments for a period of one year is repealed.

PROVISION FOR APPOINTMENTS.

Provision is made that no person other than an officer of the Regular Army who has passed the age of forty-five years shall be appointed as a field officer in the volunteer force, nor as company or staff officer therein if he be past the age of thirty-five years; neither shall any person not a Regular Army officer be so ap-pointed until he shall have demonstrated his pointed until he shall have demonstrated his moral, physical and professional fitness for the grade in which he is to be commissioned to the satisfaction of an examining board, "Previded, that the field officers of the force berein authorized be appointed from officers of the Regular Army, or from persons who served as officers of volunteers in the war with Spain."

The President is authorized to continue in service or apoint volunteer staff officers as

Nine assistant adjutant-generals, nine assist-

Nine assistant adjutant-generals, nine assistant inspectors-general, five judge-advocates, thirty quartermasters and forty assistant quartermasters, six commissaries of subsistence and twelve assistant commissaries, thirty-four surgeons, thirty additional paymasters and thirty-one signal officers. These volunteer staff officers are to have various ranks from colonel to second fleutenant.

As soon as practicable the officers and men of the volunteer army not authorized in the bill shall be mustered out, provided that enlisted men of volunteers may be transferred and enlisted to such organizations as may be below

enlisted men of volunteers may be transferred and enlisted to such organizations as may be below the maximum authorized strength. Provision is made that the act is not to be construed to caused the discharge of any commissioned officer now in the service.

Representative Hull, chairman of the House Military Committee, to-day in the debate on the Army Appropriation bill had read as a part of his remarks what he said would be the compremise measure for the reorganization of the Army. The measure which Mr. Hull had read is entitled "An act for increasing the efficiency of the Army of the United States." Section 1 provides that the Army "shall consist of three major-generals, six brigadier-generals, ten regiments of cavalry, seven regiments of artillery and twenty-five regiments of infantry." The various staff departments are also designated, and thirty chaplains, the Record and Pension Office, the retired list, and staff of the Military Academy, etc. Section 2 gives the cavalry of ganization, each regiment consisting of twelve